

A DARK SEPTEMBER DAY!

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE SUBJECT

**Report of the Banking and
Currency Committee.**

**A Full Exposition of Fisk and
Gould's Conspiracy.**

In the House yesterday Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, submitted the report in relation to the September gold panic. The report says:

In obedience to the order of the House the committee resolved to examine the following topics in the order named:

1st. The gold exchange and the gold exchange bank, their history, the character of their ordinary operations, and their relations to the gold panic of September.

2d. The alleged conspiracy of September to raise the price of gold, the persons engaged in it, and the instrumentalities made use of.

3d. Whether any officers of the National Government were directly or indirectly engaged in the above conspiracy.

The peculiar character of the operations to be investigated, the secrecy with which they were conducted, and the fact that the committee to find the clue to many transactions, a knowledge of which was essential to the success of the investigation, and the large number of persons engaged in the investigation, all conspired to prevent many of them to disclose their own transactions, have protracted the investigation to such an extent that it is probable that the extent which the committee is target, but could not necessarily avoid.

The investigation, as it developed by the investigation, the committee have used the language of witnesses themselves, whenever possible, and the investigation has followed the main followed the chronological order of events.

The history of the gold panic will itself include all the topics above-named, and they need not, therefore, be repeated separately. It is, however, thought best to separately mention them briefly before the movement of events.

The first indication of a concerted movement on the part of those who were organized to secure the appointment of some person who should be subservient to their schemes

of H. Vanrek, who resigned in the month of June. In this effort Mr. Gould and Mr. Corbin were apparently successful, as the charges were dropped and ultimately forgotten. If the motives of the witnesses is to be believed, Mr. Corbin suggested the name of his step-son-in-law, Mr. J. H. Gathewood, and Mr. Gould joined in the suggestion. This led to an interview with Gathewood, the object of which is disclosed in his own testimony, as follows:

"I went the next day to have a conversation with Mr. Gould and Mr. Corbin, and I found that they were desirous of having some parties could operate in a legitimate way and make a fortune, and that they would be benefited by it in a legitimate manner. I then expressed myself that I could not assist the bill."

And again page 16:

"Mr. Gould, Mr. Corbin, myself and some others, after an understanding that we could go into some operations, such as the purchase of gold stocks, and that we would share the profits."

And page 17:

"I declare as a fact, this with reference to the bill."

The parties then turned their attention to Gen. Butterfield, and both before and after his death, endeavored to induce him to join in the conspiracy.

The committee have no evidence that Gathewood's name was ever proposed to the President or Secretary as a candidate for the office of Secretary of the Treasury, nor was in any way the conspirator of the corrupt schemes which led the conspirators to desert.

approach to any weight in securing it. In addition to those efforts, the conspirators resolved to discover, if possible, the purposes of the Treasury in regard to sales of gold. Their first attempts in this direction, as exhibited in the case of the *Albatross*, were made in June, when the President was on board one of Messrs. Fisk & Gould's flat river steamers on his way to Boston.

At the time the evening supper was served on board, and the presence at the table of such men as Cyrus W. Field, with Messrs. Fisk and Gould, and others, in Boston, was sufficient to prevent any suspicion that this occasion was to be used for the benefit of private speculation. But the meeting of the President and the members of the party that Gould had in view. Mr. Fisk says, (p. 15):

"The President came to Boston with General Grant, and we endeavored to ascertain what his position in regard to the finances was. When we were in the city, we were engaged in trading while we were there to have this thing settled. We were not to be taken in, and we believe him from any loss of putting the price down."

Mr. Gould's argument is as follows:

"At that time the question came up about the state of the country, the crops, prospects for the future, and so forth. I was asked whether our gentlemen were disliking such men as Mr. Hays, who had been in the army, and who were opposed to it. After they had all interchanged their views, some one asked the President whether he thought there was a certain amount of feeling against the army, and he said that the bubble might well be tapped in one way or another. We supposed from that that the reason for his remark was the neutrality. His remark struck me very much." "The next wet blanket was given."

It appears that these skillfully continued efforts effected from the President only one remark, and this opened a gloomy prospect upon the future of the country. It was at that early next morning he was at the telegraph office and found there one of his associates telegraphing to New York to sell on his own account.

Upon their return to New York Flak and Gould determined to bring a great pressure to bear upon the government by means of a further decline in gold, which would seriously interfere with their purposes of speculation. This was to be effected by first selling large quantities of gold on behalf of the country, and its business interests and a financial theory was agreed upon. The theory was that the business interests of the country would be injured by the price of gold; that in order to move the fall crop and secure the foreign market for our grain it was necessary that gold should be put

to 148.

The chosen instrument through which these views were to be held before the President was a letter, which was signed by a willing convert to the theory. The previous purchase and carrying of two million dollars' worth of gold by Mr. Corbin, and the fact that his profit may have added in his conversion.

Having thus secured a happy concourse of purposes to put up the price of gold for the people, the President was then apprised of their views upon the President. Concerning this purpose Mr. Corbin testifies as follows:

"Having a natural desire for the success of the first year of the administration of Mr. Lincoln, I was anxious to be permitted to express upon him what I thought was the best policy for the country. I was a dealer in gold and mechanics and manufacturers have given me the means for these productions."

It is apparent that the theory that in the interviews, secured by Corbin, great care was taken to stir the patriotic side of the President, and to make him feel the pulse of the country. Still, Mr. Corbin says that the President had engaged in their conversation with a view to the success of the administration.

in pursuance of this system of espionage Mr. Flak hearing that the President himself goes to Newport, followed him.

The visit of Mr. Flak to Newport, and the interview with the President, which Mr. Corbin had secured for Gould, seems thus far to have failed to secure any promising prospect of a rise in gold, and Gould was unable to induce Flak to co-operate in his purchases.

A new scheme was started. If by any means they could make the people believe that the Treasury would not sell gold for

"Q. The whole transaction is sufficiently important to warrant a fuller statement in regard to it. The messenger, Chapin, in his deposition, says that he was not present at the great indignities his part, the Chapter. He says he delivered a letter addressed to the President at 10 o'clock, and five minutes afterwards, as the President entered the porch of the house he delivered the letter addressed to him. Chapin's testimony is (p. 9.)

"Q. Were any words said either by the President or General Porter giving the least intimation of the contents of the letter which A. No, sir, there was not.

"Q. Did you say anything before you left New York what the substance of the letter was? A. No, sir, I saw it; I had no knowledge of it.

"Q. Did you mention by your telegram to any person the contents of the letter? A. No, sir, the contents of the letter were all right? A. No, I did not know anything about the contents of the letter. I only knew that it was a letter, and that the letters and read them—that they had been sent to the President.

"Q. You did not in your telegram allude to the contents of the letter or the substance of it? A. No, sir.

The account given of this testimony by Gen. Porter is as follows:

"I was then staying at Washington, and the President and Mrs. Lincoln were in the morning playing a game of croquet in the grounds. I was sitting on the porch, and when they wanted to see me, I went into the house, and I saw the letter.

[illegible]

Q. Did you understand that the messenger was to deliver a letter to the President?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you said you received in exchange a letter from the President?
A. It is not. It was an ordinary letter.

Q. Do you know whether the letter was from the President?
A. My understanding is that it was not. It was from the President's secretary.

Q. State what is the habit of the President in respect to letters that he has in his habit of carrying with him?
A. He destroys a great many of them. He keeps a few, but he does not know what they are.

Q. Do you know his habit? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether the messenger told you how he knew the letter was from the President?
A. I would be liable to say that he did not.

This letter, which Corbin had led his liege-companions to trust as their safeguard against the President's wrath, was now shown to prove their ruin. Its effect was the very reverse of what they anticipated. Gen. E. A. M.

* The letter would have been like hundreds of others letters sent by the President if it had not been for the fact that it was a special messenger from New York to Washington. It was a letter from a man who had married and raised some twenty-eight children.

This letter sent in that way, urging a cessation of hostilities, was a letter that had no connection with some rumors that had gone out in the city of New York.

[illegible]

from him at any hour.

When the two men left the Oval Office, he had had time to mature a plan, one he seems to have determined by a new method of his own. He had decided that at the same time reap the profit from his speculation with Mr. Goni. He reported to the President that he had decided to let any reason to believe that

Corbins was engaged in speculation, or that he was a Communist, or a traitor, or a denier, denying that he had any interest in the movement, direct or indirect, and said that he would like to see the President to that order to send it, it must be true. He proposed therefore to deny that they should be any more than a simple business transaction, paying to him the accrued profit, which, as he said, stood that night, would be \$30,000, which he had already received.

Goni was unwilling either to refuse the money, or to reveal the source of it, and, losing his money, and on the other of inheriting Corbins' hostility, he asked the President to let him remain in the enjoyment and maintained secrecy in regard to the existence of the letter. The use of the word "accrued" was a very important in this interview, their testimony disagreeing

[illegible]

to have been that Mr. Flak and other associates on the work of buying and crowding the market, and that he himself had been paid only enough to keep up appearances while he was quietly and rapidly selling the shares of the company to the friends and the enmeshments of his associates. Mr. Field, a partner of Flak, became a real fool for the accomplishment of this purpose. Bringing with him a crowd of fresh brokers, he went quietly into the street, proclaiming everywhere that gold was to rise, and to rise higher, and gave unlimited orders to buy, and the market went up. Mr. Field then returned into his back office, Mr. Albert Breyer brought introduced him to Flak, Gould and Smith, and the latter three men, who were already well made the undoubted impression on Breyer's mind that he was to act as broker of the whole party. Armed with this information, and in common with many other brokers, Breyer proceeded to buy gold. His first order was for 100,000 ounces, and he followed it up, in a few minutes later, by "Continue to buy." When he finished he was told to go on to 1,000,000 ounces, and he did so, and then 2,000,000 millions under an order to put gold to

It was not without difficulty that the survivors escaped from the fury of the victims, and took refuge in the back of the building, where they were calmed down. During Thursday and Friday they had to eat at high rates—large part of the day, they were not allowed to eat. The police made many private settlements at rates not to their victims. They at once repudiated all their purchases made through the victims, and the victims received millions, and it is evident that before or after the fact that they had bought the property, they had been in the clothing houses, with its almost uniform facilities for settling the accounts of gamblers, was subordinated under the crucial influence of the transactions. It is doubtful whether any man has ever been closed.

That may have been the final point of the investigation. It is not clear on that day Mr. Visk, at least, posed that they had suffered enormous loss. He called on Corbin and overhauled the accounts of the victims. The dance concerning the interview, he saw a

"I knew that somebody had run a saw through the investigation. I had heard that but turned out just as I told you it would consider the whole party a pack of swindlers. I had heard that they had run a saw through our heads, they would seek it right into the heart of the matter. I had heard that it or not, and I don't know what right

The fact that they received no dispositive answer from the Justice Department, and the sales of Government gold was ordered shortly after the trial, Fisk and Gouda said. Corbin's mission was to get the Justice Department to prosecute conspirators never met again. Fisk said.

the drug on his own corpse," said the man. "I was tried another method of saving what I could from the ruins of Friday. To my surprise, I found that I was not one of the victims, they obtained from some courts of New York city, in a single day, the names of all the persons who planned the gold clearing house to the help of a receiver, restrained its officers from carrying out their duties, and, in the course, restrained the sufferers of gold exchange from enforcing against the lawless receiver the penalties provided by the laws of the United States against its members.

The committee do not consider it necessary to follow the committee's suggestions further.

In reviewing the whole subject, the committee found the following considerations:

1. The Gold Exchange and the Gold Clearing House are completely different and separate affairs. All their operations are founded on the difference between the gold market and the gold exchange and the gold exchange and the gold clearing house.
2. The gold exchange is a market for the foreign trade of the country, and in the transactions where the community is interested, the gold exchange is a market that requires a purchase, loan, or sale of gold.

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WISCONSIN FACTS AND IMPRESSIONS

INTERNAL REVENUE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1897.

THE RESIGNATION OF Captain JAMES H. WILSON, of the 19th United States Infantry, accepted.

THE DELEGATES from the National Association, which has recently its session in New York city, are here-to-day to urge before Congress measures recommended by the said association that they are in favor of:

a) uniform tax on all kinds of tobacco at 10 cents per pound; of flaking the old bonded warehouse and of furnishing free stamps for classes of tobacco now on the market.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL Revenue has decided to hold papers relating to the Ties meter shall call of Congress. A thorough test made under the supervision of the Mount, and the report now ready submitted when called for. As the

The meter was made after an hour of consultation with the gentleman, the tests to be submitted subject to further examination by a special Committee on Ways and Means.

AT MEETING PREVIOUSLY held last night, Mr. T. C. Alderman from the Third ward, was on the railroad question, and for some that we cannot explain picked out a certain gentleman and said: "I disparaged the Chicago Convention to excite for them the public eye. What strange hallucination is the which my friend labors! The hour is true, give more thoroughness to the cause, and I will have feelings than any other paper, the publication of these false and unpert reports throw contempt upon the Chicago cannot conceive why we should be so prejudiced."

The remedy is in the hands of his friends and his colleagues. We do not

to dress up proceedings of public meetings to make them appear attractive to the public. Mr. Connally claims that as the special friend of the Committee it is because that paper falls every morning to publish reports of these things the previous evening. We hope the Committee will not be so ready of enterprise on the part of our colleagues but we have it now, and are glad to know that the *Chronicle* does not censor its proceedings, lest by so doing it might be accused of being a censor. But Mr. Connally may have another story. A week ago we failed to pay for his many speeches on railroads and on the subject of the tariff. He said: "This may account for the sour millinery on coconut."

KNOLKER CONNALLY: That once again of Balfe, the "Bohemian Girl" and the "Gypsy Girl" is a story of a young man going to a very good house. The man the charming Paragon rendered the most interesting and the most interesting of the Artline somewhat dangerous one.

artist to the public. His terse, direct, and often caustic remarks, however, sometimes drew harsh criticism for leading roles. He was, however, a quite charming and successful actor, and he played the part of Fanny Stockton, the Olney County traitor who has but few superiors on earth but she has been suffering from a cold and we missed her voice. The presentment of Mr. Castle was assumed last evening by Mr. Palmer, who regaled us with an address. His voice is not rich, and his delivery is not particularly impressive, but he is a more closely identified Campbell, one of our best local actors. E. Seguin, as Devilshof, a character which he identified, was a surprise. He is a very good actor, and it is probable that he will give us the best of his illustrations father. The scene of Mr. Castle was another of the evening, and merits, as

The highest economic growth rate was achieved by the country placed on the stage. This evening Pareps himself in Monari's "Mister Figaro," (Hochstadt), a masterpiece here for the first time in English, and one that grates against the audience creating a tremendous crowd.

We were led into an error in our yesterday in representing Panny as the first contralto. It struck us that her position was Mrs. Segull's. We had no idea she was a soprano. That was, however, not the only thing in our notice. The *rypos* made most of a sentence, changing the tempo, and making a profuse use of the type in the best manner from the opera house. I wish you could see it in this grand family."

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.—One of the brilliant assemblies which took place at the residence of Peter M. Du-

Monday morning to witness the
of Mr. W. Scott Smith, corres-
pondent of the *Journal*, and
Miss Annie M. Dehast, the
and accomplished daughter of the
bride. The ceremony was performed by Rev.
Coyne, of St. Peter's church. The
maids were Miss Smith, a sister
of the bride, and Miss Dehast.
The groomsmen were Mr. C. E.
and Dr. J. O. Stanton.

The costumes of the bride and
aunts were exceedingly neat and
became them. The bridesmaids
present were President Grant,
and Colfax, Secretaries Fish and
the Marquis de Chambrai, of
legation, Blague Bey, the Turkish
and the Hon. Mr. Howe, the
present were Mrs. Pomeroy, Judge
Olney, Hon. Mr. Judah, of Illinois
Smith, of Ohio, Hon. James N.
of E. Storerholm, Hon. Leonard
W. Smith, of Ohio, C. K. Lioy,
W. B. Smith, of Ohio, and

Mrs. P. M. Duhamel, and many of prominence in fashionable circles. A. G. Gorbright, James R. Richardson, W. W. Ward, O. C. Williams, J. W. Williams, W. M. Barr, Gen. H. V. N. B. Noyes, and others of the press.

Following upon the marriage the party gathered about the tables in the neighboring parlors, where festive fare afforded occasion for the saying of all sorts of things, and many were the health and continued happiness just made one. The bride part, numerous, varied, and costly, of general admiration. The reception from one to three p. m., the happy couple left for a tour of the country, leaving them the of their numerous circle of friends (qualifications).

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